Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1867.

Will the Connecticut Election Delay Reconstruction?

SINCERS regret must be entertained by the Republican party, and with it by all lovers of the Union, over the result of the Connecticut election. We do not speak of that event in a partisan sense. Viewed in its influence on the radical party, it is an insignificant accident, which will not delay the progress of the principles for which the Republican party has battled since its birth. What effect can the loss of three votes have on the majority of four-fifths of the House of Representatives? Of what consequence is the accession of Mr. English to the gubernatorial chair of the little State of Connecticut on the destinies of a national organization? In its actual result it is extremely trivial. So, also, in its proximate effect. It is all very well to say that the signs of the times indicate the demoralization of the radical party. Even if the Connecticut election was a precursor of a revolution in Northern sentiment, it would not be felt until a lapse of two years, and by that time the South would either have succumbed to the Military bill or else cease to be within the power of resurrection. And when it is remembered that it is really no contention whatever, but only an accident brought about by the introduction of the labor question on the one side and the nomination of weak candidates on the other, we are willing to let the Democracy derive what comfort it can from the "unprecedented triumph." They may head their articles, "The Dawn," or "Dinna ye hear the slogan," and the like, but so far as the North is concerned, we do not fear the result.

The effect, however, on the South we anticipate with anxiety. Will the Southern people be deluded into the belief that a revolution at the North has commenced, and will they leave the path on which they are just entering, and return once more to their perverse wanderings? We earnestly hope, for their own sake and for the sake of our common country, that they will not. Never will a people have made a more disastrous, a more ruinous error than will the Southerners, if they believe the Democratic party of the North is again coming into power, and trust to it for support. The articles on the part of the Democratic journals are calculated to produce such a result, and it is, therefore, that we fear the consequence at the South. The late Rebel section has just commenced to take the steps which will lead once more to harmony between the late antagonists in battle.

It has just commenced to see the condition of affairs in the true light, and act more wisely. In so doing it is hastening towards a restoration of its rights, and a representation in Congress. If this petty triumph in Connecticut induces it to turn from the road pointed out by reason and necessity, and if it leans on that broken reed, the Democratic party, it will make itself an example which will be a lesson to readers of history. The great body of the people of the North are sincerely rejoiced at the prospect of the readmission of the South and the establishment of the old friendly relations. But at the same time they are determined that, if the South will not submit willingly, and accept in good faith the new order of things, or must be made to submit by a rod of iron. We have the motto of Richelieu, "Use all means to conciliate; failing these, all means to crush." A general and sweeping confiscation may, and doubtless will ensue, if the military reconstruction is discarded. As lovers of our great country, as sincere friends of all sections, we earnestly beg the Southern people, for their own safety as well as the national good, not to be misled by the election in a little hesitating State, but act like men and secure your rights of citizenship by conforming to the

The Democratic Attacks on President

Johnson. OUR Democratic contemporary of this morning contains another savage attack upon President Johnson, in regard to the trial of Mrs. Surratt. It makes a pretense of attacking the "radicals," "Stanton," "Speed," etc., but this is only a blind, as everybody knows that Mr. Johnson was the responsible party in that whole affair. He ordered the Military Commission to try Mrs. Surratt. He approved the sentence of death. He refused the applications made for her pardon. Without his command not a hair of her head could have been touched, except by a court of law. It is, therefore, of course, the sheerest hypocrisy to try to lay the fault, if any there be in the case, at anybody's door except at Mr. Johnson's. There was no man in the nation, at that time, so clamorous for the punishment of Rebels as he. No man, apparently, so auxious to ferret out and punish the assassins of Mr. Lincoln as he. He charged Mr. Davis with complicity in that terrible crime-a charge, by-the-way, which he has never retracted-and offered a reward for his arrest as one of the assassination conspirators. We repeat, therefore, that if anybody is to blame in the matter of Surratt, President Johnson is the man. And it would be more candid in our Democratic newspapers to direct their attacks openly at him, rather than do it by implication and inuendo.

The Proposed Taxation of Churches. Tas bill now before our Legislature proposing the imposition of taxes upon churches, the same as upon other corporations, is creating no little excitement in the religious community. The exact terms of the bill are that no churches shall be exempt except such as receive an annual revenue " from the sale or rent of pews" of less than \$2500, or such as have their seats or pews free to all without payment of rent, and whose annual revenue from all sources does not exceed \$2500.

The first thing that strikes us in this proposition is that it reaches city churches almost exclusively. There are few country or village churches that have a revenue exceeding \$2500 per annum; and yet they may be proportionately as able to pay taxes as the city churches. There are few city churches that can get along with less than \$2500 income, while there are not many in the country that reach that amount. A country church with \$2000 revenue is a far richer church in proportion than a city church with \$3000.

Again, no matter what may be the real value of a church's property, if it do not raise a revenue of \$2500 from its pew-rents, it goes untaxed, unless it be a church with free pews, and then it is untaxed if its total revenue from all sources does not exceed \$2500. But what is to be deemed in these cases the "revenue of a church?" Many of our churches contribute largely to various charities; are these charitable contributions part of their revenues ?

It may as well be remembered that churches are not established for purposes of gain. They do not declare dividends to their stockholders. They are not conducted as commercial enterprises. It is true that some of them become articles of luxury, ministering to the pomp and pride and vainglory of those connected with them. But such is not the character of the vast majority of them. Many of their edifices are costly, but they are objects of public taste and culture. A noble church or cathedral has a public utility, merely as a work of art, which is worthy the attention of the intelligent legislator. We believe it has not been usual among the nations of the earth to tax such things as these.

We do not allude to the higher claims of churches as the promoters of public morality, the dispensers of charity, the educators of youth, and the conservators of order and civilization generally. These may or may not be grounds upon which they are entitled to exemption from taxation. We do not think the measure likely to prove either a popular or a wise one. We have no fears, however, that it would result in a general closing of our churches. Its simple result would be to add so much more to the cost of maintaining them.

League Island.

This morning the Government Commission to examine League Island visited that locality, and, we hope, arrived at some definite conclusion in regard to its merits. We are tired of having committees come to this city, ride to the island, look wise, and then do nothing. We do not know how many such investigations have been received by the Mayor and a Committee of Councils, but we really think it is time that we had some definite action. All the advantages of League Island have been placed before the authorities and the public four years ago. Why, then, shall we not have immediate action? Instead of sending a commission to investigate, we hope that the next arrivals will be engineers to project and artisans to erect the long-talkedof Navy Yard. Let us now have action; we have already discoursed more than enough on its perfectly obvious merits.

A Sound and Important Decision .- The Georgia papers report that Judge Erskine, of the United States District Court, has, during its present term at Atlanta, ruled in effect that the adjudications of Southern State Courts during the war are of no binding effect. The point is said to have come up in this way:-The plaintiff in the United States Court sued on a note, and Mr. Hansell, counsel for the defendant, interposed the plea that it had already been sued upon in a State Court, and judgment rendered therein. Judge Erskine overruled the plea, on the ground that there were no Courts in Georgia from the date of the ordinance of secession to the close of the war which a United States Court would recognize. This is a sound, common-sense decision. There were no Governments in the South during the war except Rebel ones, and these we always refused to recognize.

A BUSINESS SUGGESTION TO BARNUM.-The great showman, Barnum, comes out of his contest defeated politically, it is true, but triumphant in having obtained the largest amount of gratuitous advertising ever bestowed upon any man of his profession in this country. The affair must have been worth tens of thousands of dollars to his museum. If Barnum can now make a bargain with English, to exhibit the latter as the only living specimen of the otherwise extinct species of Northern Democratic Governors, he will have made a greater "strike" than he did in Tom Thumb or Jenny Lind, or even in the woolly

COTTON. - The prediction of a very short crop of cotton last season has not been realized. Notwithstanding the unfavorable character of the season, drouth, frost, etc., the amount already marketed shows the crop to have been a very fair one.

According to the New Orleans Times, the amount of cotton which has come to hand since September 1 of last year was 1,524,093 bales, showing a supply in six months equal to the estimated amount, at the beginning of the season, that would be in the market during the whole year.

Ponk .- The total number of hogs packed at all prominent points in the West during the season just past, amounts to nearly two and one-half millions. There is an increase over last year of more than seven hundred thousand. Cincinnati has ceased to be the greatest pork market of the country, that honor now belonging to Chicago, which this year packed 635,732 hogs against 462,610 packed at Cincinnati. Illinois stands first as a State in this business, Ohio next, Indiana third, and Missouri fourth. The quality of the pork packed this year is said to be unusually good.

LUMBER.-The lumber business is said to have been prosecuted, during the past winter, with great energy and success. In the great pineries of Canada, Michigan, and Wisconsin, the amount of lumber got out, and either manufactured or ready for manufacturing, is very large. The amount of lumber on hand in Chicago on the 1st of January was larger than ever before since 1858

In our State, and in the adjacent districts of Southern New York, the business has been very brisk, and the production large.

LEGAL REFORM IN NEW YORK .- New York is far ahead of this State in all matters of legal reform. While we are discussing a measure which she long ago adopted, viz., the admission of testimony of parties to civil actions, the New York Senate has passed a bill which provides that, in the trial of indictments, complaints, and other proceedings against persons charged with the commission of crimes or offenses, the person so charged shall, at his own request, but not otherwise, be deemed a competent witness.

A PROFITABLE TRIP .- The first trip of the Pacific mail steamship Colorado, from San Francisco to China and Japan and back again, is said to have proved more successful pecuniarily than was anticipated. Fifty thousand dollars profits are set down to the credit of the new enterprise. There is no doubt that when the line once becomes well established, it will prove to be a very remunerative one. The trade of the East has heretofore enriched all

BUSINESS DONE AT THE CITY TREASURER'S Office.—Henry Bumm, Esq., City Treasurer, has paid out since the first of this month \$300,000 to pay the salaries of school teachers, police officers, and all salaried persons employed by the city Government, for the month of March, ending on the 30th. This is doing well for business in the City Treasury.

RECRUITING .- Recruiting in the regular army is said to be more brisk than it has been at any previous time since the war. The duliness of business is leading many men who were in the volunteer service during the war to now enter the regular service.

FIRE IN THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC

That fatality which would seem to hover around the Academy of Music has been again apparent. It appears on Monday evening, through the carelessness of a Mr. Jacob Gosche, librarian and general property overseer of the establishment, that while turning off the gas in a small chamber used as a libretto and music store-room he twisted the key too far round, so that an escape of gas was the inevitable consequence, filling the apartment, after the door had been closed, to its utmost capacity. Shortly before the doors of the building thrown open, Mr. Gosche, having occasion to arrange some libretto copies of the evening's performance, proceeded with a lighted taper to the storeroom; but on opening the door an explosion instantly took place, dashing him to the floor and injuring him so severely that he had to be taken in a carriage to his residence. His face and chest were disfigured in a shock ing manner, and up to a late hour last night he continued in a critical condition. The shock caused by the explosion was seriously felt throughout the entire building, jarring the mirrors and glassware in the bar-tooms, and occasioning consternation of a most alarming character among the employes who were in the building at the time. Had the affair occurred one hour later, it is more than probable there would have been a large sacrifice of human life. The alarm was at once rung; but, owing to a rather mysterious and somewhat unaccountable arrangement, the firemen failed to discover the whereabouts of the fire. It was, however, after considerable trouble, extinguished with the hose attached to the place. Although two officers of the Eight eenth precinct were on duty during the evening it is singularly strange that when either the Captain or any of his subordinates belonging to that precinct were approached on the subjecfor information, a mysterious shake of the head and an assurance that they "had not heard anything about the matter whatever" was their uniform reply. That there is a screw loose somewhere is plainly evident

In connection with the above subject the fol-lowing letter will assist to inform the public what measure of danger they incur on account of the insufficiency of modes of escape furnished to the building in question in the event of a fire occurring during a performance:-

DEAR SIR:—I consider it my duty to request you to call the stiention of the public to the danger all are liable to who may visit the family circle at the new Academy of Music in Fourteenth street. The writer went there last evening for the first, and probably also for the last time. The only means of passing out are by two stairways about six feet wide. There were in the circle at least fifteen hundred persons, about two hundred of whom were ladies. Should the building take fire at such a time, or even an alarm be raised, the loss of life would be frightful. I trust you will send one of your reporters to visit this place, and let all who patronize the "lamily circle" at the Academy realize the tisk they run of being either crushed or burned to death.

New York March 2, 1877. burned to death. New York, March 27, 1867. -N. Y. Herald,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GREY HAIR RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL CONDITION AND COLOR.

"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing."

"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing."

Will prevent the Hair from failing off, and promot new and healthy growth; completely eradicate Dandruff; will prevent and Cure Nervous Headache; will give the Hair a clean, glossy appearance; and is a certain cure for all Diseases of the Head.

Why "London Hair Color Restorer" Is so highly esteemed and universally used.

BECAUSE—It never fails to restore grey or faded hair
to its original youthful color, softness, and

to its original youthful color, softness, and beauty.

BECAUSE—It will positively stop the hair from falling, and cause it to grow on bald heads in all cases where the follicies are lett.

BECAUSE—It will restore the natural secretions, remove all dandruff, itching, and cares all diseases of the scalp.

BECAUSE—It will do all that is promised, never falling to preserve the original color of the hair to old age.

BECAUSE—It warranted to contain no mineral substance and as easily applied as water, not staining the skin a particle, or solling anything.

BECAUSE—It has become a staple article, and no tollet is complete without M, and every leading druggist and dealer in tollet arti-cles sella it.

It Does Not Dye the Hair, But acts as a stimulant and tonic to the organs, and fills them with new life and coloring matter. Dry, harsh, dead, or discolored appearance of the hair is changed to justrous, shining, and beautiful locks. The scalp is kept clean, cool, and healthy, and dandruff effectually sured.

Single bottles, 73 cents: six bottles, \$4. Sold at Dr. SWAYNE'S, No. 330 N. SINTH Street, above Vins, and all Druggists and Variety Stores.

36wim; SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOW TO INVEST MONEY TO MAKE IT YIELD A HANDSOME PROFIT—AT THE SAME TIME BENEFT THE PEOPLE.—The projectors of the OARDALE SKATING PARK AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE OF PHILADELPHIA, incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the Siste of Pennsylvania, on March the 29th, 1897, desire it to be distinctly understood that this organization is not a mere speculation. It is a perfectly asic investment; and those who take the slock will build up a permanent institution for the benefit of the people of Philadelphia, and at the same time eventually realize a bandsome dividend—a hundred per cent, better than Five-twenties, Seven-thirties, Ten-forties, or State or city acrip, or the bonds of any public or private corporation.

Let us see what one hundred dollars. HOW TO INVEST MONEY TO MAKE

city scrip, or the bonds of any public or private corporation.

Let us see what one hundred dollars in the stock of the Oakdale Association will do:—Suppose, reader, you are a man of family? It is your sacred duty to support it if you can. If you are able to support your family, and do not do it, you are not wanted to subscribe to this stock. A careful father, if he is able to do so, will get his life insured for the benefit of his family in case of his death; but in subscribing to the Cakdale Park slock that father may live to see his Cakdale Park slock that father may live to see his child or children realize quite a bandsome sum in a rew years. Header, we will suppose, simply for illustration, that you have a child teu years old. You subscribe one hundred dollars, for which you will receive a certificate for ten shares of the stock. By the time that child reaches the age of twenty-one years—just as he is about to engage to the great buttle of life—he will find himself worth one thousand dollars; for the ten shares purchased for him will certainly lucrease in value to this extent by that time. Besides this, there will be eleven years of dividends, woich will far exceed any stock subscription concern ever organised in any nart of the world. in value to this extent by that time. Besides this, there will be eleven years of dividends, which will far exceed any stock subscription concern ever organized in any part of the world. These dividends, it is estimated, will equal the one hundred deliars invested in the short period of three years. Make the calculation yourself. The property around Oakdais is being taken up for building purposes at what is considered fair market rates. I consider them a little too high; but, nevertheless, they are being taken up at a rate which must be the guide in business operations.

If the Oakdale Park was arranged into building lots at the present time, at the same rate, it would yield over three hundred thousand dollars, thus making your ten shares of stock worth three hundred dollars at once. The charter, however, makes it incumbent to establish the proposed institution, which the owner is firmly and honestly bound to carry into effect, and you will reap the benefit in magnificent dividends. The Park contains about five hundred and fifty seven thousand square feet. You can, therefore, make your own calculation, allowing space for the streets.

Circulars containing the prospectus will be distributed in a few days, as soon as the arrangements can be made. They will be distributed in one day. These returns will be received up to 12 clock M., on MON-DAY, April 15, as the temporary office, No. 523 MINOR Street, They may be sent by post or otherwise. Personal application may be made at the office between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, on the following days, commencing with MONDAY, the 8th linst., and continuing until noon on MONDAY, the 8th linst., and continuing until noon on MONDAY, the 8th linst., and continuing until noon on MONDAY, the 8th linst., and continuing until noon on MONDAY.

RESOLVED, THAT WE WILL PROtect all the Journeymen Plasterers that are now in our employ, or that come to work during the strike, by giving them the preference. By order of the EMPLOYING PLASTERERS By order of t

GEORGE GORDON, President, J. T. ALLEN. Secretary.

A meeting of the Association will be held this (Wednesday) evening, at the Hall of the Washington Hone House. All Employing Plasterers are invited to attend.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO OAKDALE PARK,—Per ons desiring to subscribe to the stock of this great institution can make their returns to the OFFICE No. E23 MINOR Street, until all o'clock M., on MONDAY, 15th inst, Personal application may be made at the office, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, from MONDAY, the 8th, to MONDAY, 15th inst., inclusive, Shares \$10 cach, 451tl CHARLES C. WILSON, Special Agent for Proprietor of Oakdate Park,

WAREHOUSING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—A meeting of the Stock-holders of the WAREHOUSING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at 228 WALNUT Street. (Room No. 11,) on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock. By order of the President, WALNUT STREET, and WALL SON Sacretary. WAREHOUSING COMPANY OF r of the President, WM. NEILSON, Secretary, 4354

WHITE SHIRTS

SUPERSEDED.

THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT. THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT. THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT. THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT PRONT. THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT. THE WATER PROOF SHIRT PRONT. THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT. THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT PROXT. THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT. THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT PRONT. THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT. THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT PRONT. THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT. THE WATER PROOF SHIRT FRONT. THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT. THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT PRONT. THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT. THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT PRONT.

WHAT IS IT?

It is a snow white shield, light and pleasant to wear, which looks better than linen-never rumples, and which, when solied, may be wiped off with a wet towel or spouge. One will last for months. With one of these over your colored shirt, you may go to LON-DON AND BACK WITHOUT A CHANGE OF LINEN. If you wish to attend a wedding, you have out a few minutes' work,

IT SAVES TIME.

SAVES MONEY. SAVES VEXATION,

SAVES LABOR.

PRESERVES APPEARANCES,

And keeps the housewife in a good humor. It is a great step towards abolishing the wash-tub nuisance. One will cost but 25 cents. Go to the Furnishing Store and get one at once,

MANUFACTORY:

NO. 44 SOUTH THIRD STREET, SECOND STORY.

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FREMONT AMERICAN WATCHES NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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NEW LOAN

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA STATE

Will be furnished by the undersigned, at the lowest market price, without commission, in sums to suit purchasers:-

> P. H. BRICE & CO. GAW, BACON & CO. T. WHELEN & CO. COOPER & GRAFF. JAMES HOPKINS & CO. C. D'INVILLIERS & CO. BOWEN & FOX. D. M. ROBINSON & CO. F. I. SYLVESTER. H. L. FELL & BROTHER. JOHN MOSS, JR. LEVY & DOUGLASS. CARSON & GRAHAM. FISHER & BROTHER. R. ELLIS & CO. SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

STATE LOAN.

4 8 1m7

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the un tersigned:-

> JAY COOKE & CO., DREXEL & CO., E. W. CLARKE & CO.

MEW SIX PERCENT. LOAN

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Free of all State, County, and Municipal Taxes,

FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHA-SERS, BY

E. V. MAITLAND & CO.,

Stock Commission Brokers,

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NEW PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN

FOR SALE BY

JOHNSON & TINGLEY,

STOCK BROKERS.

STOCKS AND LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD in New York and Philadelphia.

NO. 134 SOUTH THIBD STREET.

MEW PENNSYLVANIA

6 PER CENT. LOAN.

FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER.

NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

PENNSYLVANIA NEW STATE 6s,

able terms as sold by other parties. Orders selicited.; CHARLES B. KEEN, NO. 325 WALNUT STREET.

FOR SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, on as favor-

FMANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.

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Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:-

> ALEX. BENSON & CO. JOHN E. FOX & CO. CHARLES EMORY & CO. PREDERROR STEER. DE HAVEN & BRO. GLENDENNING & DAVIN. KURTZ & HOWARD. BIOREN & CO. EDWARD ROBINS & CO. GEORGE J. BOYD. PARKER, BROS. & CO. KNIGHT & GRAPF. INAAC C. JONES, JR. S. HARVEY THOMAS.

SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH &

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S THIRD ST., NO. 3 NASSAU ST. PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK

NEW STATE LOAN

FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICE.

CONVERSIONS MADE OF

7'30s WITHOUT CHARGE.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXE-CUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW

WORLEL. 1 10 NEW \$23,000,000 L A A N

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

For sale in amounts to suit purchasers.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

43 Im) NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW 6 PER CENT, STATE LOAN,

FREE FROM ALL TAXATION. Will be furnished in sums to suit, by

COCHRAN & GOWEN. BANKERS AND BROKERS.

43 lm] NO. 111 SOUTH THIRD STREET. NEW STATE LOAN

For Sale, Without Commission,

BY

J. E. RIDGWAY,

431m) NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

WANTS.

WANTED-MEN FROM EVERY COUNTY The United States to call at No. 413 CHESNUTStreet, room 1, second floor and see the PATENT
ATMOSPHERIC BUTTER MAKER churn butter
from sweet milk in five minutes. By investing a few
hundred dollars \$25 to \$50 can be made every day; costa
but 30 cents and selis for \$3. County and State rights
for sale.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED SHIRT-CUTTER, to go to New York. Must be an experienced hand. Address C. L. LUCK WOOD, No. 310 BROADWAY, New York, giving reference and salary required. WANTED-A COLORED MAN TO TRAVEL

W.H. DESKS. IIINTH CROVE, OFFICE TABLES, 4 TH ST

to Europe. Apply at J. C. BROWN, Commercial Hotel,

"THE NOVELTY."

THIS SPLENDID CLOTHES-WRINGER HAS FOUR COG-WHEELS, two on each end, and is in reality the ONLY RELIABLE ONE ever made. Don't buy before seeing this. WHOLESALE AND

> S. MACFERRAN. SOLE AGENT.

NO. 791 CHESNUT STREET.